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CLIENT NO.: NATH15-04987

Customer No. 23990

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of : DANIEL R. MEACHAM
U.S. Serial No. : 10/071,150
Filed : February 8, 2002
For : METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR STABILIZING THE
PERFORMANCE VARIATION OF A RADIO FREQUENCY
DEVICE
Group No. : 2685
Examiner : Simon Nguyen

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents

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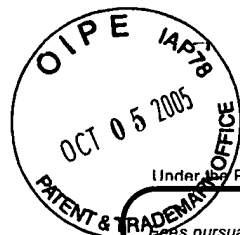
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FEE TRANSMITTAL

For FY 2005

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$) 500.00

Complete if Known

Application Number	10/071,150
Filing Date	February 8, 2002
First Named Inventor	Daniel R. Meacham
Examiner Name	Simon Nguyen
Art Unit	2685
Attorney Docket No.	P04987 (NAT115-04987)

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FEE CALCULATION**1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES**

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fees Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	
Utility	300	150	500	250	200	100	
Design	200	100	100	50	130	65	
Plant	200	100	300	150	160	80	
Reissue	300	150	500	250	600	300	
Provisional	200	100	0	0	0	0	

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

Fee Description	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)
Each claim over 20 or, for Reissues, each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent	50	25
Each independent claim over 3 or, for Reissues, each independent claim more than in the original patent	200	100
Multiple dependent claims	360	180

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)	Multiple Dependent Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
- 20 or HP = _____	x _____	= _____				
HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20						
Indep. Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)			
- 3 or HP = _____	x _____	= _____				
HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3						

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets	Extra Sheets	Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
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4. OTHER FEE(S)

Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount)

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Fees Paid (\$)

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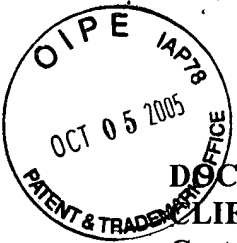
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Name (Print/Type)	William A. Munck	Date	<u>Oct 3, 2005</u>		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.136. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 30 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of: Daniel R. Meacham
Serial No.: 10/071,150
Filing Date: February 8, 2002
Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR STABILIZING
THE PERFORMANCE VARIATION OF A
RADIO FREQUENCY DEVICE
Group Art Unit: 2685
Examiner: Simon Nguyen

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF

The Appellant has appealed to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the decision of the Examiner dated February 1, 2005, finally rejecting Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20. The Appellant filed a Notice of Appeal on August 1, 2005, which was received by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on August 4, 2005. The Appellant respectfully submits this brief on appeal with the appropriate statutory fee.

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REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

This application is currently owned by National Semiconductor Corporation as indicated by an assignment recorded on February 8, 2002 in the Assignment Records of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 012593, Frame 0872.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no known appeals or interferences that will directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this pending appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20 have been rejected pursuant to a final Office Action dated February 1, 2005. Claims 5, 7, 12, 14, and 19 have been objected to as being allowable but depending from rejected base claims pursuant to the final Office Action dated February 1, 2005. Claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-18, and 20 are presented for appeal. A copy of all pending claims is provided in the Appendix.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

An AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION was filed on April 1, 2005. The AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE made minor amendments to Claim 8. In the Advisory Action dated

July 14, 2005, the Examiner did not indicate whether the amendments to Claim 8 had been entered. For the purposes of this appeal, the Appellant assumes that the amendments to Claim 8 were not entered by the Examiner. If the Appellant is incorrect, the Appellant respectfully requests clarification from the Examiner as to the status of these claim amendments.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Regarding Claim 1, a method provides for stabilizing performance variation of a primary radio frequency (RF) device 12. (*Application, Page 14, Lines 7-9*). The method includes generating an output signal 40 with a secondary RF device 30 and providing the output signal 40 to a feedback circuit 34. (*Application, Page 14, Lines 12-15*). The method also includes generating a feedback signal 44 based on the output signal 40 with the feedback circuit 34 and providing the feedback signal 44 to the secondary RF device 30. (*Application, Page 14, Lines 15-20*). In addition, the method includes generating the output signal 40 with the secondary RF device 30 based on the feedback signal 44 and providing the feedback signal 44 to the primary RF device 12. (*Application, Page 14, Lines 20-24*).

Regarding Claim 8, a system 10 for stabilizing performance variation of a primary radio frequency (RF) device 12 includes a secondary RF device 30 operable to generate an output signal 40. (*Application, Page 7, Line 9 – Page 8, Line 2*). The system 10 also includes a feedback circuit 34 coupled to the secondary RF device 30. (*Application, Page 8, Lines 21-22*). The feedback circuit 34 is operable to receive the output signal 40, to generate a feedback signal 44 based on the output

signal 40, to provide the feedback signal 44 to the secondary RF device 30, and to provide the feedback signal 44 to the primary RF device 12. (*Application, Page 8, Line 22 – Page 9, Line 22*). The secondary RF device 30 is further operable to generate the output signal 40 based on the feedback signal 40. (*Application, Page 9, Lines 7-10*).

Regarding Claim 15, a system 10 for processing a radio frequency (RF) signal includes a primary RF device 12 and a bias point stabilizer 20 coupled to the primary RF device 12. (*Application, Page 7, Lines 9-13*). The bias point stabilizer 20 includes a secondary RF device 30 operable to generate an output signal 40. (*Application, Page 7, Line 21 – Page 8, Line 2*). The bias point stabilizer 20 is operable to generate a feedback signal 44 based on the output signal 40 and to provide the feedback signal 44 to the primary RF device 12 and the secondary RF device 30. (*Application, Page 7, Lines 21-24; Page 9, Lines 1-22*). The feedback signal 44 is operable to stabilize the primary RF device 12. (*Application, Page 7, Lines 18-21; Page 9, Lines 18-22*).

GROUND OF REJECTION

1. Claims 1-3, 6, 8-10, 13, and 15-18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,407,639 to Jean et al. ("*Jean*").
2. Claims 4, 11, and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jean* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,434,187 to Beard et al. ("*Beard*").

ARGUMENT

I. GROUND OF REJECTION #1 (§ 102 REJECTION)

The rejection of Claims 1-3, 6, 8-10, 13, and 15-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) is improper and should be withdrawn.

A. OVERVIEW

Claims 1-3, 6, 8-10, 13, and 15-18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,407,639 to Jean et al. (“*Jean*”).

B. STANDARD

A prior art reference anticipates a claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102 only if every element of the claimed invention is identically shown in that single reference, arranged as they are in the claims. (*MPEP* § 2131; *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 832, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566, 1567 (Fed. Cir. 1990)). Anticipation is only shown where each and every limitation of the claimed invention is found in a single prior art reference. (*MPEP* § 2131; *In re Donohue*, 766 F.2d 531, 534, 226 U.S.P.Q. 619, 621 (Fed. Cir. 1985)).

C. THE JEAN REFERENCE

Jean recites a device and mobile terminal that include a power amplifier PA and a stabilizer STB. (*Abstract*). The power amplifier PA receives a radio frequency input signal I_{RF} and outputs an amplified radio frequency output signal O_{RF} . (*Col. 2, Lines 60-65*). The stabilizer STB regulates,

controls, and stabilizes the output power P_{OUT} of the power amplifier PA as a function of a DC voltage having a variable value V_{CON} . (*Col. 2, Lines 53-59*). The stabilizer STB includes a first amplifier A1, a second amplifier A2, a transistor T, and a resistor r. (*Col. 3, Lines 10-38*). The inputs to the first amplifier A1 represent the voltage V_{CON} and a voltage produced on an output of the second amplifier A2. (*Col. 3, Lines 12-16*). The transistor T acts as a variable resistor. (*Col. 3, Lines 22-24*). The gate of the transistor T receives an output voltage from the first amplifier A1. (*Col. 3, Lines 24-26*). The transistor T has a drain coupled to a supply voltage V_{BAT} and a source coupled to an input of the second amplifier A2. (*Col. 3, Lines 26-29*). The resistor r is coupled across the inputs of the second amplifier A2. (*Col. 3, Lines 33-38*).

D. CLAIMS 1-3, 8-10, AND 15-18

Claim 1 recites:

A method for stabilizing performance variation of a primary radio frequency (RF) device, comprising:
generating an output signal with a secondary RF device;
providing the output signal to a feedback circuit;
generating a feedback signal based on the output signal with the feedback circuit;
providing the feedback signal to the secondary RF device;
generating the output signal with the secondary RF device based on the feedback signal; and
providing the feedback signal to the primary RF device.

The Examiner does not establish that *Jean* anticipates a “secondary RF device” as recited in Claim 1. The Examiner also does not establish that *Jean* anticipates a “feedback signal” (generated based on an “output signal” from the “secondary RF device”) that is provided to a “secondary RF

device” and a “primary RF device” as recited in Claim 1.

The Examiner relies on the power amplifier PA of *Jean* as anticipating the “primary RF device” of Claim 1. The Examiner relies on the second amplifier A2 of *Jean* as anticipating the “secondary RF device” of Claim 1. The Examiner relies on the first amplifier A1 of *Jean* as anticipating the “feedback circuit” of Claim 1. (02/01/05 Office Action, Page 2, Last paragraph).

Based on these assertions, the Examiner must show that the second amplifier A2 of *Jean* is a “radio frequency” device. The Examiner must also show that the first amplifier A1 (the alleged “feedback circuit”) produces a signal (the alleged “feedback signal”) that is provided to both the second amplifier A2 (the alleged “secondary RF device”) and the power amplifier PA (the alleged “primary RF device”). The Examiner cannot make either showing.

First, the Examiner does not establish that the second amplifier A2 of *Jean* is a “radio frequency” device. *Jean* specifically recites that the power amplifier PA receives a radio frequency input signal and produces a radio frequency output signal. In contrast, *Jean* clearly indicates that the second amplifier A2 receives two input voltages on either side of the resistor r. The two input voltages on either side of the resistor r are not radio frequency signals. The Examiner identifies no portion of *Jean* indicating that the second amplifier A2 amplifies or otherwise processes radio frequency signals. Because of this, the Examiner cannot rely on the second amplifier A2 of *Jean* as anticipating a secondary “radio frequency” device as recited in Claim 1.

The Examiner asserts that the stabilizer STB of *Jean* is “used for a radio frequency device,” so the second amplifier A2 of *Jean* anticipates a secondary “radio frequency” device as recited in Claim 1. (07/14/05 Advisory Action, Page 2, First paragraph). The Appellant respectfully notes that

while the stabilizer STB of *Jean* may operate to stabilize the power amplifier PA, this does not make the second amplifier A2 itself a “radio frequency” device. The Examiner cannot cite any portion of *Jean* indicating that the second amplifier A2 processes or otherwise deals with radio frequency signals in any way or indicating that the second amplifier A2 is a “radio frequency” device.

The Examiner also asserts that the phrase “output signal” recited in Claim 1 is a “broad term” that may be expressed as “any type of output signal,” including an output voltage signal or an RF signal. (07/14/05 *Advisory Action*, Page 2, *First paragraph*). While Claim 1 does recite that an “output signal” is generated, Claim 1 specifically recites that the output signal is generated with a “radio frequency” device. The Examiner cannot use a non-RF device that produces a non-RF output voltage (the second amplifier A2 of *Jean*) to anticipate generating an output signal with a “secondary RF device” as recited in Claim 1. As a result, the Examiner does not establish that *Jean* anticipates a “secondary RF device” as recited in Claim 1.

Second, the Examiner does not establish that the output of the first amplifier A1 of *Jean* anticipates a “feedback signal” that is provided to a “secondary RF device” and a “primary RF device.” *Jean* specifically recites that the output voltage of the first amplifier A1 is applied to the gate of the transistor T. However, the output voltage provided to the gate of the transistor T is not transferred to the source of the transistor T, which is coupled to an input of the second amplifier A2. Instead, the transistor T acts as a variable resistor, and the output voltage from the first amplifier A1 controls the resistance of the transistor T. In other words, the output voltage from the first amplifier A1 is provided only to the gate of the transistor T to adjust the resistance of the transistor T. The output voltage from the first amplifier A1 is never provided to the second amplifier A2 or to the

power amplifier PA. As a result, the Examiner does not establish that *Jean* anticipates providing a “feedback signal” to both a “secondary RF device” and to a “primary RF device” as recited in Claim 1.

For these reasons, *Jean* does not anticipate all elements recited in Claim 1. As a result, Claim 1 and its dependent claims are patentable over *Jean*. *Jean* also does not anticipate analogous elements recited in Claims 8 and 15. As a result, Claims 8 and 15 and their dependent claims are patentable over *Jean*.

Accordingly, the Appellant respectfully requests that the § 102 rejection of Claims 1-3, 8-10, and 15-18 be withdrawn and that Claims 1-3, 8-10, and 15-18 be passed to allowance.

E. CLAIMS 6 AND 13

Claims 6 and 13 depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. Claims 6 and 13 are patentable due to their dependence from allowable base claims and in light of their own recitations. For example, Claim 6 recites:

The method of Claim 1, further comprising amplifying the feedback signal to generate an amplified feedback signal; and
wherein providing the feedback signal to the primary RF device comprises providing the amplified feedback signal to the primary RF device.

The Examiner does not establish that *Jean* anticipates amplifying a “feedback signal” and providing an “amplified feedback signal” to a “primary RF device.”

The Examiner cites column 3, lines 10-42 of *Jean* as anticipating these elements of Claim 6. (02/01/05 Office Action, Page 3, Third paragraph). However, this portion of *Jean* simply describes

the components shown in Figure 1A of *Jean*. As clearly shown in Figure 1A, this portion of *Jean* lacks any mention of “amplifying” the output of the first amplifier A1 (the alleged “feedback circuit”) and then providing an “amplified” signal to the power amplifier PA. The output of the first amplifier A1 simply goes to the gate of the transistor T. The output of the first amplifier A1 is never amplified as asserted by the Examiner. As a result, the Examiner does not establish that *Jean* anticipates amplifying a feedback signal, where the “amplified feedback signal” is provided to the “primary RF device” as recited in Claim 6.

For these reasons, *Jean* does not anticipate all elements recited in Claim 6. As a result, Claim 6 is patentable over *Jean*. *Jean* also does not anticipate analogous elements recited in Claim 13. As a result, Claim 13 is patentable over *Jean*.

Accordingly, the Appellant respectfully requests that the § 102 rejection of Claims 6 and 13 be withdrawn and that Claims 6 and 13 be passed to allowance.

II. GROUND OF REJECTION #2 (§ 103 REJECTION)

The rejection of Claims 4, 11, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is improper and should be withdrawn.

A. OVERVIEW

Claims 4, 11, and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jean* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,434,187 to Beard et al. ("*Beard*").

B. STANDARD

In *ex parte* examination of patent applications, the Patent Office bears the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. (*MPEP* § 2142; *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1262, 23 U.S.P.Q.2d 1780, 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1992)). The initial burden of establishing a *prima facie* basis to deny patentability to a claimed invention is always upon the Patent Office. (*MPEP* § 2142; *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Piasecki*, 745 F.2d 1468, 1472, 223 U.S.P.Q. 785, 788 (Fed. Cir. 1984)). Only when a *prima facie* case of obviousness is established does the burden shift to the Appellant to produce evidence of nonobviousness. (*MPEP* § 2142; *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Rijckaert*, 9 F.3d 1531, 1532, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1955, 1956 (Fed. Cir. 1993)). If the Patent Office does not produce a *prima facie* case of unpatentability, then without more the Appellant is entitled to grant of a patent. (*In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Grabiak*, 769 F.2d 729, 733, 226 U.S.P.Q. 870, 873 (Fed. Cir. 1985)).

A *prima facie* case of obviousness is established when the teachings of the prior art itself suggest the claimed subject matter to a person of ordinary skill in the art. (*In re Bell*, 991 F.2d 781, 783, 26 U.S.P.Q.2d 1529, 1531 (Fed. Cir. 1993)). To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed invention and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on the Appellant's disclosure. (MPEP § 2142).

C. CLAIMS 4 AND 11

Claims 4 and 11 depend from Claims 1 and 8, respectively. Claims 4 and 11 are patentable due to their dependence from allowable base claims and in light of their own recitations. For example, Claim 4 recites:

The method of Claim 1, the secondary RF device configured as an oscillator.

The Examiner does not show that a person skilled in the art would modify the circuit of *Jean* to include the “oscillator” of *Beard*.

The Examiner notes that *Jean* does not disclose that the stabilizer STB includes an oscillator. The Examiner then asserts that *Beard* discloses “using an oscillator for stabilizing [a] power amplifier” and that it would be obvious to modify *Jean* with *Beard*. (02/01/05 Office Action, Page 3,

Last paragraph).

This represents an improper rejection by the Examiner. The Examiner cannot merely show that it would be obvious to use an oscillator for stabilizing the power amplifier PA of *Jean*. Because the Examiner relies on the second amplifier A2 of *Jean* as anticipating the “secondary RF device” of Claim 1, the Examiner must show that it would be obvious to replace the second amplifier A2 of *Jean* with the oscillator of *Beard*. The Examiner cannot make this showing.

The second amplifier A2 of *Jean* appears to amplify a voltage difference between two inputs. The output of the second amplifier A2 is input into the first amplifier A1, which generates an output voltage that controls the resistance of the transistor T. The Examiner provides no explanation as to how the second amplifier A2 of *Jean* could be replaced by the oscillator of *Beard*. In fact, it does not appear that the stabilizer STB of *Jean* could even function properly with an oscillator used in place of the second amplifier A2. Because the Examiner cannot show that a person skilled in the art would replace the second amplifier A2 of *Jean* with the oscillator of *Beard*, the Examiner cannot show that Claim 4 is obvious in view of the proposed *Jean-Beard* combination.

For these reasons, the Examiner does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness against Claim 4. For similar reasons, the Examiner does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness against Claim 11. As a result, Claims 4 and 11 are patentable over the proposed *Jean-Beard* combination.

Accordingly, the Appellant respectfully requests that the § 103 rejection of Claims 4 and 11 be withdrawn and that Claims 4 and 11 be passed to allowance.

D. CLAIM 20

Claim 20 depends from Claim 19. The Examiner acknowledges that Claim 19 recites patentable subject matter. (*02/01/05 Office Action, Page 4, Section 5*). As a result, Claim 20 is allowable due to its dependence from an allowable claim.

Accordingly, the Appellant respectfully requests that the § 103 rejection of Claim 20 be withdrawn and that Claim 20 be passed to allowance.

SUMMARY

The Appellant has demonstrated that the present invention as claimed is clearly distinguishable over the prior art cited of record. Therefore, the Appellant respectfully requests that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reverse the final rejection of the Examiner and instruct the Examiner to issue a notice of allowance of all claims.

The Appellant has included the appropriate fee to cover the cost of this APPEAL BRIEF. The Appellant hereby authorizes the Commissioner to charge any additional fees (including any extension of time fees) or credit any overpayments to Davis Munck Deposit Account No. 50-0208.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVIS MUNCK, P.C.

Date: _____

Oct. 3, 2005

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APPENDIX

PENDING CLAIMS

1. A method for stabilizing performance variation of a primary radio frequency (RF) device, comprising:
 - generating an output signal with a secondary RF device;
 - providing the output signal to a feedback circuit;
 - generating a feedback signal based on the output signal with the feedback circuit;
 - providing the feedback signal to the secondary RF device;
 - generating the output signal with the secondary RF device based on the feedback signal; and
 - providing the feedback signal to the primary RF device.
2. The method of Claim 1, further comprising receiving a reference signal; and wherein generating the feedback signal comprises generating the feedback signal based on the reference signal.
3. The method of Claim 2, the reference signal comprising a reference voltage.
4. The method of Claim 1, the secondary RF device configured as an oscillator.
5. The method of Claim 4, the feedback circuit comprising a peak detector, the method further comprising:
 - receiving the output signal at the peak detector; and
 - detecting an oscillation magnitude for the output signal with the peak detector.
6. The method of Claim 1, further comprising amplifying the feedback signal to generate an amplified feedback signal; and
 - wherein providing the feedback signal to the primary RF device comprises providing the amplified feedback signal to the primary RF device.
7. The method of Claim 1, wherein:
 - providing the feedback signal to the primary RF device comprises providing the feedback signal to the primary RF device through a primary bias control; and
 - providing the feedback signal to the secondary RF device comprises providing the feedback signal to the secondary RF device through a secondary bias control.

8. A system for stabilizing performance variation of a primary radio frequency (RF) device, comprising:

a secondary RF device operable to generate an output signal;

a feedback circuit coupled to the secondary RF device, the feedback circuit operable to receive the output signal, to generate a feedback signal based on the output signal, to provide the feedback signal to the secondary RF device, and to provide the feedback signal to the primary RF device; and

wherein the secondary RF device is further operable to generate the output signal based on the feedback signal.

9. The system of Claim 8, further comprising a reference circuit coupled to the feedback circuit, the reference circuit operable to generate a reference signal, the feedback circuit operable to generate the feedback signal based on the reference signal.

10. The system of Claim 9, the reference signal comprising a reference voltage.

11. The system of Claim 8, the secondary RF device configured as an oscillator.

12. The system of Claim 11, the feedback circuit comprising a peak detector operable to receive the output signal and to detect an oscillation magnitude for the output signal.

13. The system of Claim 8, further comprising an amplifier coupled to the feedback circuit, the amplifier operable to amplify the feedback signal to generate an amplified feedback signal and to provide the amplified feedback signal to the primary RF device.

14. The system of Claim 8, further comprising:

a primary bias control coupled to the primary RF device and to the feedback circuit, the primary bias control operable to provide the feedback signal to the primary RF device; and

a secondary bias control coupled to the secondary RF device and to the feedback circuit, the secondary bias control operable to provide the feedback signal to the secondary RF device.

15. A system for processing a radio frequency (RF) signal, comprising:
a primary RF device; and
a bias point stabilizer coupled to the primary RF device, the bias point stabilizer comprising a secondary RF device operable to generate an output signal, the bias point stabilizer operable to generate a feedback signal based on the output signal and to provide the feedback signal to the primary RF device and the secondary RF device, the feedback signal operable to stabilize the primary RF device.
16. The system of Claim 15, the bias point stabilizer further comprising a feedback circuit coupled to the secondary RF device;
the feedback circuit operable to receive the output signal, to generate the feedback signal based on the output signal, to provide the feedback signal to the secondary RF device, and to provide the feedback signal to the primary RF device;
the secondary RF device operable to generate the output signal based on the feedback signal.
17. The system of Claim 16, the bias point stabilizer further comprising a reference circuit coupled to the feedback circuit, the reference circuit operable to generate a reference signal, the feedback circuit operable to generate the feedback signal based on the reference signal.
18. The system of Claim 17, the reference signal comprising a reference voltage.
19. The system of Claim 16, the secondary RF device configured as an oscillator, the feedback circuit comprising a peak detector operable to receive the output signal, to detect an oscillation magnitude for the output signal, and to generate an oscillation magnitude signal based on the detected oscillation magnitude.
20. The system of Claim 19, the feedback circuit further comprising an operational amplifier, the operational amplifier comprising an inverting input node operable to receive the reference signal, a non-inverting input node operable to receive the oscillation magnitude signal, and an output node operable to generate the feedback signal based on the reference signal and the oscillation magnitude signal.